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LONG LIVE KING EDWARD.

The Prophecies of the Soothsayers Have Been Finally Shown to Be Fallacies.

THE KING AND QUEEN INDEED CROWNED.

A Ceremonial of Wondrous Splendor With All the Surroundings of Medieval Pomp and Circumstance Set in a Modern Framework—Edward Stood the Ordeal Well.

London, Aug. 9.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra were crowned in Westminster Abbey shortly after noon Saturday. Though the ceremony was bereft of some of the elaboration and pageantry originally contemplated, it lacked little in the way of spectacular perfection. The whole ceremonial was of a magnificently decorative character, and presented a constantly changing panorama, round the two central figures enthroned in their robes of velvet, ermine and cloth-of-gold, amidst the distinguished assemblage of actors, the fulfillment of whose various roles necessitated constant movement.

Each stage of the ceremony, with its old-world usages, furnished its quota of interest, while the interior of the noble church, filled as it was with officiating prelates in varicolored capes, with princes and diplomats, officers in gold-laced uniforms,



BRITISH ROYAL CROWN.

with heralds, pursuivants and other officers of state in medieval costumes, with peers and peeresses in rich robes, with oriental potentates in many-hued raiment, with men of all types and all shades of complexion from distant points of the new crowned monarch's empire, with its dazzling display of jewels and wealth of color, presented a picture which, in its combined brilliancy and distinction has seldom been excelled.

Excitement About the Palace.

As the hour approached for the departure of the royal procession, excitement about Buckingham palace was most marked. Punctual to time the advance guard of the royal cavalcade issued from the archway, the horses of the troopers curvetting nervously as they faced the wall of humanity that cheered their coming. Shortly afterward came the prince and princess of Wales' procession, and finally, within a few minutes, their majesties' state coach appeared at the gateway, and the king and queen smiled and bowed in response to the mighty roar of cheers that dwarfed all previous welcomes.

A Remarkable Scene.

The scene in the vicinity was remarkable. On the roof of the palace were perched a number of fashionable dressed ladies, members of the household, and their cheers, with the fluttering of their handkerchiefs as the king and queen entered the royal coach, gave the signal for the deafening plaudits of the populace which greeted their majesties as they emerged from the gates. The ovation was taken up by the crowds which thronged the Mall and was repeatedly acknowledged by the occupants of the state coach.

The King Looked Pale.

The king looked pale and rather fine drawn, and was by no means as brown and robust as previous reports had led one to expect, and while punctiliously bowing from side to side, he did so with a gravity very unusual to him. The queen, beside him, was radiant. She never looked better. The cheers which greeted the pair were loud and unmistakably genuine and very different from the perfunctory applause which usually greets the appearance of members of the royal family.

The Three Processions.

The three processions to the abbey were carried out according to programme and the only striking features of the first two were the gorgeous state carriages and the beautiful trappings and horses.

The progress of the royal cortege was marked by no special incident with the exception of an accident to Lord Edward Pelham Clinton, one of the groom-in-waiting. It was a continued triumph, and reached its climax on the arrival at the abbey, where there was a scene of unparalleled enthusiasm which did not cease until their majesties disappeared in the annex.

In Westminster Abbey.

In Westminster abbey the doors of that edifice were scarcely opened and the gold sticks and ushers had barely found their stations before the seats began to fill. Peers and peeresses swept up the nave, their scarlet and ermine making vivid contrasts with the deep blue of the carpet. As they arrived before the thrones they

separated, the peers going to the right and the peeresses to the left.

Even when practically empty, the abbey presented an interesting, picturesque effect, the oddest feature of which consisted in every seat being practically covered by a large, white official programme, in the center of which was placed a small, deep red book of service. Without the tapestries or light furnishings of tiers upon tiers of seats which rose 50 feet high, the combination of white and red programmes by itself produced a gala effect.

A Particularly Beautiful Effect.

A particularly beautiful effect was presented by the king's and the queen's boxes, comprising half a dozen rows of chairs in white satin relieved only by the crimson of the seats. Beyond the structural decorations for the seating of the spectators, there was little attempt at any display, and the old gray arches lent their stately perspective to the scene, untouched by flags or any gleam of color.

The various chairs to be used by the king and queen in the service attracted special attention, but what inevitably caught the eye was the glittering array of gold plate brought from various royal depositories, ranged along the chancel and behind the altar. Amidst these surroundings the earl marshal, the duke of Norfolk, resplendent in white knee breeches and heavily embroidered coat, hurried to and fro, directing the final touches.

By ten o'clock the interior of the abbey presented a blaze of color. Along the nave, which was lined by grenadiers, every chair was taken up by high officers of the army and navy and others in equally handsome equipment.

Americans Present.

On top of the arch separating the nave from the chancel sat the supplied orchestra. In stalls within, with the other ambassadors, were the United States ambassador, Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Choate, and many officials.

During the long wait, Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, who was commissioned to paint the coronation scene in the abbey, and who wore court uniform, took careful note of the surroundings for the historic picture ordered by the king.

The peeresses took advantage of the long interval to stroll up and down, but the peers sat stolidly awaiting the arrival of the sovereign, their ermine capes presenting a solid mass of white.

The Ceremonies Begun.

The ceremonies began with the consecration of the regalia. The procession of clergy with the regalia then proceeded from the altar to the annex, all present standing up and the choir singing "O, God, Our Help in Ages Past." Preceding the regalia came the boys of Westminster abbey, followed by the children of the chapel royal and the choir in royal uniforms.

The duke of Connaught took his place beside the prince of Wales in the abbey as the procession entered, bowing as he passed the prince.

The King and Queen Arrive.

The archbishop of Canterbury took his seat in front of the coronation chair, and the earl of Halsbury, the lord high chancellor, seated himself by his side. Several minutes elapsed, however, before the king and queen came in sight of those gathered about the throne. Suddenly "Vivat Alexandra" was shouted by the boys of Westminster, and the queen, walking slowly to the left of the throne, gained her chair and knelt at a silken prie dieu, her magnificent train of cloth-of-gold being lifted out of her way by six scarlet-coated pages. Two or three minutes later came the hoarse cry from the Westminster boys of "Vivat Rex Edwardus," with blasts from trumpets. Yet there was another wait. "What has become of the king?" was asked by the people who were shut off from sight of the nave. The queen waited patiently, the organ ceased and then resumed, there was another fanfare of trumpets, another chorus of "Vivats," and King Edward appeared and walked to his chair in front of the throne, bowing to the queen as he passed, and then knelt down in prayer.

The Recognition.

After removing his somewhat unbecoming cap, his majesty stood up, and the archbishop of Canterbury, in a trembling voice, read the Recognition, beginning: "Sirs, I here present unto you King Edward, the undoubted king of this realm," etc. There was a hoarse shout, and the blending of the choir and the people, women and men, in the cry: "God save King Edward." Several times this was repeated, and the abbey rang with loud fanfares.

Again the king and queen knelt and the archbishop of Canterbury walked to the altar and commenced the communion. While the gospel was being read the king stood erect, supported on each side by the bishops in their heavily embroidered copes. During the singing of the creed all the members of the royal family turned eastward. King Edward and Queen Alexandra followed the service carefully, frequently looking at the copies of the service which they held in their hands.

Administration of the Oath.

The administration of the oath followed. Standing before the king's chair, the archbishop asked: "Sir, is your majesty willing to take the oath?" The king answered in firm, strong tones: "I am willing," etc., his replies being easily heard high up in the triforium near the roof. Then the inky stand was brought, and the king signed the oath. He did not advance to the altar but sat in the chair he had occupied since the service began. While the choir sang

"Come, Holy Ghost, Our Soul's In-Spire," the king remained seated and the queen stood up.

The Anointing Ceremony.

After the archbishop's anointing prayer a gold canopy was brought over the king's chair and his majesty divested himself of his outer robe and then walked to the ancient chair, while the choir sang Sedok's antiphony. The anointing ceremony was scarcely seen, owing to the canopy. The spectators were just able to discern the archbishop of Canterbury's motions.

After the prayer the king donned the columbinus sindonis, then resumed his seat, and from a scarlet silken roll on which the prayers were printed in large type, and which was held by the dean of Westminster, the archbishop of Canterbury read the prayers and delivered the sword to the king, who did not go to the altar, the sword being taken to him by the dean of Westminster while his majesty remained standing.

The Armilla and the Orb.

The armilla and the orb were then delivered to the king, according to the

programme. When the king held out his hand for the ring, the archbishop of Canterbury had difficulty in finding it, but finally, with trembling hands, he placed it on the tip of his majesty's finger, reading the prayer simultaneously, the king himself completing the process of putting on the ring as he withdrew his hand. Later, the archbishop had similar difficulty, owing to nearsightedness, in placing the crown on the king's head. In fact, the choir started "God Save the King" while the archbishop of Canterbury was still striving to place the crown on the ruler's head, and a great shout went up and the electric lights were turned on.

King and Queen Enthroned.

As the acclamations died away the changing joy-bells, the noise of guns and the shouting of people outside penetrated into the abbey, where the king sat, motionless, his dazzling crown on his head and his sceptre held firmly in his hand.

After singing "Be Strong and Play the Man," and the Bible having been presented, the king advanced and knelt while he received the benediction.

Before the Great Throne.

He then walked to the great throne, where he stood on the dais for the first time, surrounded by nobles. The archbishop of Canterbury followed, the king being obliged to stand while awaiting the arrival of the archbishop.

Having placed the king upon his new throne, the archbishop knelt and paid homage, the aged prelate scarcely being able to rise until the king assisted him and himself raised the archbishop's hands from the steps of the throne. The archbishop, who seemed to be in a faint, had to be practically carried to the altar. The incident created considerable excitement and several prelates rushed forward to help the prelate.

King and Queen Enthroned.

The next person to pay homage to his majesty was the prince of Wales, who knelt until King Edward held out his hands, which he kissed, after

of cloth-of-gold, she was quickly

crowned by the archbishop of York, supported by the bishops. She was then led to the throne beside that at which the king sat and her enthronization was accomplished. The queen bowed to Kings Edward and both the service, and the king and queen communion, after delivering their crowns to the lord great chamberlain and another officer appointed to hold them. The pages, while their majesties knelt, still held the queen's magnificent long train with the rest of the nobles present kneeling. The rest of the spectacle was impressive and was made more brilliant by the electric light.

Venerable Archbishop of Canterbury.

By a great effort the archbishop of Canterbury was enabled to conclude the service, and the king and queen repaired to St. Edward's chapel. Neither of their majesties returned to their thrones after the communion, but remained at the altar. The service, which was completed with the singing of Te Deum was brought to a close without a hitch. The king exhibited no outward traces of fatigue.

Departure From the Abbey.

The departure of the king and queen from the abbey was signaled by another salute, the massed bands playing "God Save the King." The entire route of their majesties' return to the palace was marked by scenes of enthusiasm similar to those which greeted their progress to the abbey, the more circuitous route through Clarendon and Constitution hill giving the hundreds of thousands of persons occupying the stands, windows and roofs an opportunity of greeting the new crowned king and his consort before they re-entered Buckingham palace, which they did in the midst of remarkable scenes of enthusiasm, the entire crowd from Constitution hill downwards joining in singing the national anthem.

Appeared On the Balcony.

Shortly after the return of the king and queen to the palace it was officially announced from there that the king had borne the ceremony well and that he had suffered in no way from fatigue, and this was confirmed by the presence of the king himself when, in response to the repeated plaudits of the crowds, his majesty, accompanied by the queen, appeared on the balcony in their robes and crowns. The faces of both were suffused with smiles as they bowed repeatedly their recognition of the warmth of the applause.

For the first time in eight years

Senator David B. Hill is said to be in control of the democratic organization of New York.

The Weekly Bank Statement.

Loans, \$250,000; deposits, \$1,000,000; circulation, \$1,000,000; reserves, \$1,000,000; surplus, \$1,000,000.

Stage of the Rivers.

Stations: Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Peoria, Evansville, Memphis, Louisville, Cairo, New Orleans.

THE MARKETS.

SATURDAY, Aug. 9.

Grain and Provisions.

St. Louis—Flour—Patents, \$1.00; other grades, \$0.95; wheat—No. 2, \$1.00; No. 2, mixed, \$0.95; No. 2, mixed, \$0.95; No. 2, mixed, \$0.95.

Live Stock Markets.

St. Louis—Cattle—Fair, \$7.50; good, \$8.00; choice, \$8.50; hogs—Good, \$5.00; choice, \$5.50; sheep—Good, \$4.00; choice, \$4.50.

Cotton.

Quotations for middling range as follows: St. Louis, 84c; New York, 85c; Memphis, 81c.

Financial.

New York, Aug. 9.—Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 per cent; sterling exchange nominal, with actual business in bankers' bills at 48 for demand, and at 48 1/2 for 60 days; posted rates, 48 and 48 1/2; commercial bills, 48 1/2; bar silver, 25 1/2; Mexican dollars, 11 1/2.

New York, Aug. 9.—The statement of

the associated banks for the week ending to-day shows:

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FOR PACIFIC CABLE LINE.

Application of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. to Land Its Cables Granted.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.

Conditions Imposed by the United States Government Precedent to the Granting of the Application, and Which the Company Will Accept in Entirety.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 9.—President Roosevelt made formal announcement, Saturday, that he had granted the application of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co. to land a cable on the shore of the United States, and on the islands of Hawaii and Guam and in the Philippine islands, and for access to certain soundings and profiles in the possession of the navy department.

The text of the memorandum on the subject, which was prepared by the department of justice, and contains the conditions imposed by the United States government, was one of the subjects considered Friday by the president and Atty.-Gen. Knox. As authorized by the president, the memorandum is as follows:

"The president, having duly considered said application, herewith consents that the company may lay, construct, land, maintain and operate telegraphic lines of cables on the Pacific coast of the United States and of the various territorial waters of the United States, to connect the city of San Francisco, California, the city of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Hawaiian Islands and by the way of the Midway Islands and the island of Guam, the island of Luzon, Philippine Islands, and a point on the coast of the empire of China not yet determined.

"It is conditional to the granting of consent that the company was to file its written acceptance of the terms and conditions on which consent is given, to wit:

The Conditions.

"1.—That the company has not received any exclusive concession or privilege, and is not combined or associated with any company or any concern having such concession or privilege, such as would exclude any other company or concern formed in the United States of America from obtaining the privilege of founding its cable or cables on the coasts of China, or connecting them with other cable lines or inland lines of China and Japan, or other oriental places.

"2.—That the company's cable shall touch at no other than American territory on the way from the United States to the Chinese empire. The line from the Philippines to China shall be constructed by the company and operated independently of all foreign companies or concerns.

"3.—That the rates to be charged for commercial messages shall be reasonable, and in no case in excess of the tariff set forth in Congressional report No. 568 house of representatives. Fifty-seventh Congress, first session, signed by George G. Ward, vice-president of the Commercial Pacific Cable Co., and attested by Albert Book, secretary, who is interested, and the fifth by the four previously selected.

"4.—That the government of the United States shall have authority to assume full control of the said cable when at war or when war is threatened.

"5.—That all contracts entered into by the said company which may be connected with the transmission of messages by the said cable shall be null and void when war is threatened.

"6.—That the United States shall have authority to sever, at discretion, all cables which may be connected with the cable line aforesaid during war or threatened war.

"7.—That the employees and employees of said company (above the grade of laborer) shall be exclusively American citizens.

"8.—That the citizens of the United States shall stand in equal footing with the subjects of other countries in the transmission of messages over said company's lines, and citizens or subjects of other countries shall not be favored in the transmission of messages over said company's lines.

"9.—That the company shall agree to maintain an effective speed of transmission over the main cable route from California to Luzon not less than 25 words per minute.

"10.—That the cable laid shall be of the best manufacture.

"11.—That ample repair service for said cable shall be maintained.

"12.—That the line shall be kept open for daily business, and all messages in the order of priority heretofore provided for be transmitted according to the time of receipt.

"13.—That no liability shall be assumed by the government of the United States by virtue of any contract or easement which it may exercise over said line in the event of war or civil disturbance.

"14.—That the United States government does not intend or intend to indemnify said Commercial Pacific Cable Co. against any landing rights claimed to exist in favor of any company or companies in respect to any of the insular possessions of the United States.

"15.—That the consent hereby granted shall be subject to any and every condition, or by the president, affirming, revoking or modifying, wholly or in part, the said consent and terms on which this consent is given. The acceptance of the terms and conditions upon which this consent is given shall be evidenced by a copy of a resolution by the board of directors of the company, and the company's seal to be filed with the postmaster-general of the United States, upon which the said consent shall be placed, and to be signed by the secretary of the navy to all soundings, profiles and other helpful data in the possession of and under the control of the navy department."

Increased Money Order Business.

Washington, Aug. 9.—Although the figures are not yet in, and may not be until about the 1st of October, it is now estimated that the money order business of the post office department will show a net increase of about \$50,000,000 during the last fiscal year.

ATTY-GEN. KNOX ASSAULTED.

Mr. Knox Tells the Story of the Assault Made Upon Him at Atlantic City, N. J.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Aug. 9.—To a representative of the press Mr. Knox confirmed the report that he had had a personal difficulty with a party of men in Atlantic City last Wednesday night.

"It was one of those disagreeable incidents," said he, "that sometimes occurs in a restaurant or other public place. Accompanied by Mrs. Knox, my daughter and two or three friends, including District Attorney Youngs, of Pittsburgh, I was dining in the restaurant of the Garden hotel. A party of men, none of whom I knew, seated themselves at an adjoining table. Their conduct was unseemly and boisterous. They talked loudly and their comments upon members of my party and upon me were insulting, to put it very mildly. In the circumstances, accompanied as I was by the ladies, I could not resent their actions or their words at that time. They evidently were seeking trouble, so, without attracting any more attention than possible, I got my party out of the restaurant.

"Then I returned," continued Mr. Knox, "with a smile, 'to see if the men really were looking for me. I think they were, for scarcely had I approached them when they sprang up. One of them aimed a blow at my stomach, but it failed to reach me. I have no idea who he was. What happened to him I am not prepared to say. Those things occur very quickly. I am quite satisfied, however, that he does not feel as well to-day as I do. You will note that I am looking first-rate."

"You do not know who were in the party of your assailants?" the attorney-general was asked.

"Not positively. I understand that Charles T. Schoen, of Philadelphia, and one of the Cramps, also of Philadelphia, were in the party, but even that I am not at all positive."

TO PROTECT COMMUNICATION.

The Maches Ordered to Remain at Cape Haytien to Prevent the Cutting of the Cable.

Washington, Aug. 9.—The United States and Haytien (Telegraph and Cable Co. has appealed to the navy department here to prevent the cutting of its cable at Cape Haytien. According to information received by the cable company in New York, the Haytien gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot, which is under the command of Admiral Killick, who has allied himself with the revolutionary government under Gen. Furnin, and who has been appointed secretary of war and navy under the revolutionary government, intends to sever the company's cable between Cape Haytien and New York. The company appealed to the authorities here to instruct Commander McCrear, of the gunboat Maches, to protect the cable from violence. Acting Secretary of State Adee and Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling held a conference over the matter, and decided that it was proper for this government, in the protection of the international interests involved, to issue the instructions, and accordingly a cablegram was sent to Commander McCrear directing him to prevent the cutting of the cable.

BRIG-GEN. F. FUNSTON ILL.

The Commander of the Department

of the Colorado Has Undergone Another Operation.

Denver, Col., Aug. 9.—Brig.-Gen. Frederick Funston, commander of the department of the Colorado, is confined to his home by illness, having undergone an operation for fistula. His condition is not at all alarming, and his friends expect that he will recover quickly. The general's present illness does not result from the attack of appendicitis, for which an operation was successfully performed before he came to Colorado.

FOR CARRIE LARSON MURDER.

Lewis G. Toombs, the Murderer of Carrie Larson, Hanged in the Cook County Jail at Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Lewis G. Toombs was hanged at 11:30 for the murder of Carrie Larson.

Toombs, who was cook on the steamer Peerless, had hired Miss Larson to assist him. Late on the night of December 30 last he returned to the steamer and tried to force his way into the young woman's room. Failing of this, he ordered her to cook him a meal. As she started to comply Toombs strangled her, mutilated her body horribly and then compelled Robert Keissig, who was an unwilling witness, to help him bury the body under the ice of the river. Keissig informed on him.

THE BOYS WANT MORE MONEY.

Strike of Several Hundred Department Store Delivery Wagon Boys For Higher Wages.

Chicago, Aug. 9.—Several hundred boys employed on the delivery wagons of the State street department stores struck Friday for an increase in their wage scale from \$4 and \$5 to \$6. Delivery of parcels was delayed to a considerable extent. As in the recent messenger boys' strike, the boys made the affair much of a jollification.